SJS 44 (Rev. 12/07, NJ 5/08)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

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I. (a) PLAINTIFFS			DEFENDANTS		
KIRSH NAGIRIMADUGU			NCO FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, INC		
(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff			County of Residence of First Listed Defendant		
(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, Telephone Number and Emali Add			NOTE, IN LAND CONDENSIAMON CARREST MEDITIES OF THE LOCATION OF THE		
Craig Thor Kimmel, Esquire			NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED.		
Kimmel & Silverman, P.C.					
30 E. Butler Pike			Attorneys (If Known)		
Ambler, PA 19002					
(215) 540-8888	I CONTON	<u></u>			
II. BASIS OF JURISD	PICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only)	IIII. CI	TIZENSHIP OF P) (For Diversity Cases Only)	RINCIPAL PARTIES	(Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)
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NT 0.1100 00 :	Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you	are filing (+
VI. CAUSE OF ACTI	Fair Debt Collection Practices	Act			
VII. REQUESTED IN		ON D	EMAN H S	*	if demanded in complaint:
COMPLAINT:	UNDER F.R.C.P. 23			JURY DEMAND:	: 2 Yes 🗇 No
VIII. RELATED CAS	E(S) (See instructions): JUDGE	/	1	DOCKET NUMBER	
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA - DESIGNATION FORM to be used by counsel to indicate the category of the case for the purpose of assignment to appropriate calendar. Address of Plaintiff: 22856 Heights Address of Defendant: 5(Place of Accident, Incident or Transaction: (Use Reverse Side For Additional Space) Does this civil action involve a nongovernmental corporate party with any parent corporation and any publicly held corporation owning 10% or prore of its stock? Yes□ (Attach two copies of the Disclosure Statement Form in accordance with Fed.R.Civ.P. 7.1(a)) Note Does this case involve multidistrict litigation possibilities? Yes_D RELATED CASE, IF ANY: Case Number: _ Date Terminated: Judge Civil cases are deemed related when yes is answered to any of the following questions: 1. Is this case related to property included in an earlier numbered suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? 2. Does this case involve the same issue of fact or grow out of the same transaction as a prior suit pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court? Yes□ 3. Does this case involve the validity or infringement of a patent already in suit or any earlier numbered case pending or within one year previously $Y_{cs}\square$ terminated action in this court? 4. Is this case a second or successive habeas corpus, social security appeal, or pro se civil rights case filed by the same individual? Yes□ CIVIL: (Place ✓ in ONE CATEGORY ONLY) A. Federal Question Cases: B. Diversity Jurisdiction Cases: 1. □ Insurance Contract and Other Contracts Indemnity Contract, Marine Contract, and All Other Contracts 2. D FELA 2.

Airplane Personal Injury □ Jones Act-Personal Injury 3.

Assault, Defamation 4. Antitrust 4.

Marine Personal Injury 5. D Motor Vehicle Personal Injury 5. Patent 6. □ Other Personal Injury (Please □ Labor-Management Relations specify) 7. Civil Rights 7. D Products Liability 8.

Habeas Corpus 8. Products Liability - Asbestos 9.

Securities Act(s) Cases 9. D All other Diversity Cases □ Social Security Review Cases (Please specify) 11. All other Federal Question Cases 15 U.S.C. 1092 (Please specify) ARBITRATION CERTIFICATION (Check Appropriate Category) counsel of record do hereby certify: Pursualt to Local Civil Rule 53.2, Section 3(c)(2), that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the damages recoverable in this civil action case exceed the sum of \$150,000.00 exclusive of Interest and costs; Relief other than monetary damages is sought. NOTE: A trial de novo will be a trial by jury only if there has been compliance with F.R.C.P. 38. I certify that, to my knowledge, the within case is not related to any case now pending or within one year previously terminated action in this court except as noted above.

CIV. 609 (6/08)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

E MANAGEMENT TRACK DESIGNATION FORM CIVIL ACTION NCO Financial Systems, Inc. NO. In accordance with the Civil Justice Expense and Delay Reduction Plan of this court, counsel for plaintiff shall complete a Case Management Track Designation Form in all civil cases at the time of filing the complaint and serve a copy on all defendants. (See § 1:03 of the plan set forth on the reverse side of this form.) In the event that a defendant does not agree with the plaintiff regarding said designation, that defendant shall, with its first appearance, submit to the clerk of court and serve on the plaintiff and all other parties, a Case Management Track Designation Form specifying the track to which that defendant believes the case should be assigned. SELECT ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CASE MANAGEMENT TRACKS: (a) Habeas Corpus - Cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 through § 2255. () (b) Social Security – Cases requesting review of a decision of the Secretary of Health and Human Services denying plaintiff Social Security Benefits. () (c) Arbitration – Cases required to be designated for arbitration under Local Civil Rule 53.2. () (d) Asbestos - Cases involving claims for personal injury or property damage from exposure to asbestos. () (e) Special Management - Cases that do not fall into tracks (a) through (d) that are commonly referred to as complex and that need special or intense management by the court. (See reverse side of this form for a detailed explanation of special management cases.) () (f) Standard Management – Cases that do not fall into any one of the other tracks.

<u>215-540-88</u>

<u> 211-188-2864</u>

Kimmel@creditlaw.com

Telephone

FAX Number

E-Mail Address

(Civ. 660) 10/02

1 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA 2 3 KIRSH NAGIRIMADUGU, 4 Plaintiff 5 Case No.: ٧. 6 NCO FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, INC., COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR 7 **JURY TRIAL** Defendant 8 (Unlawful Debt Collection Practices) 9 COMPLAINT 10 KIRSH NAGIRIMADUGU ("Plaintiff"), by and through his attorneys, KIMMEL & 11 SILVERMAN, P.C., alleges the following against NCO FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, INC. 12 13 ("Defendant"): 14 INTRODUCTION 15 1. Plaintiff's Complaint is based on the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 16 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. ("FDCPA"). 17 JURISDICTION AND VENUE 18 2. Jurisdiction of this court arises pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d), which states 19 that such actions may be brought and heard before "any appropriate United States district court 20 without regard to the amount in controversy," and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 grants this court original 21 jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the laws of the United States. 22 Defendant conducts business and has an office in the Commonwealth of 3. 23 Pennsylvania and therefore, personal jurisdiction is established. 24 4. Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). 25

PARTIES

- 6. Plaintiff is a natural person residing in Ashburn, Virginia, 20148.
- 7. Plaintiff is a person granted a cause of action under the FDCPA. See 15 U.S.C. §1692k(a), and Wenrich v. Cole, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18687 (E.D. Pa. Dec 22, 2000).
- 8. Defendant is a national debt collection company with its corporate headquarters located at 507 Prudential Road in Horsham, Pennsylvania, 19044.
- 9. Defendant is a "debt collector" as that term is defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6), and repeatedly contacted Plaintiff when seeking to collect a consumer debt of another person.
- 10. Defendant acted through its agents, employees, officers, members, directors, heirs, successors, assigns, principals, trustees, sureties, subrogees, representatives, and insurers.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

- 11. The Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA") is a comprehensive statute, which prohibits a catalog of activities in connection with the collection of debts by third parties.

 See 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et seq. The FDCPA imposes civil liability on any person or entity that violates its provisions, and establishes general standards of debt collector conduct, defines abuse, and provides for specific consumer rights. 15 U.S.C. § 1692k. The operative provisions of the FDCPA declare certain rights to be provided to or claimed by debtors, forbid deceitful and misleading practices, prohibit harassing and abusive tactics, and proscribe unfair or unconscionable conduct, both generally and in a specific list of disapproved practices.
- 12. In particular, the FDCPA broadly enumerates several practices considered contrary to its stated purpose, and forbids debt collectors from taking such action. The substantive heart of the FDCPA lies in three broad prohibitions. First, a "debt collector may not

engage in any conduct the natural consequence of which is to harass, oppress, or abuse any person in connection with the collection of a debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692d. Second, a "debt collector may not use any false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of any debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692e. And third, a "debt collector may not use unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect any debt." 15 U.S.C. § 1692f. The FDCPA is designed to protect consumers from unscrupulous collectors, whether or not there exists a valid debt, broadly prohibits unfair or unconscionable collection methods, conduct which harasses, oppresses or abuses any debtor, and any false, deceptive or misleading statements in connection with the collection of a debt.

- 13. In enacting the FDCPA, the United States Congress found that "[t]here is abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors," which "contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to marital instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy." 15 U.S.C. § 1692a. Congress additionally found existing laws and procedures for redressing debt collection injuries to be inadequate to protect consumers. 15 U.S.C. § 1692b.
- 14. Congress enacted the FDCPA to regulate the collection of consumer debts by debt collectors. The express purposes of the FDCPA are to "eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses." 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

15. Defendant and others it retained began in May 2010 constantly and continuously placing harassing and abusive collection calls to Plaintiff seeking and demanding payment for

(phonetic).

16. Upon information and belief, the alleged debt Defendant was seeking to collect

an alleged consumer debt of another person, specifically an individual named "Fabian"

- 16. Upon information and belief, the alleged debt Defendant was seeking to collec arose out of transactions, which were primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.
- 17. Defendant and its employees, specifically "Diane Bronski," placed calls to Plaintiff's home telephone.
 - 18. Defendant identified the debtor as "Fabian."
- 19. In addition, in its attempts to collect a debt, on at least three (3) different occasions (May 17, 2010; May 20, 2010; and May 24, 2010), Defendant left messages on Plaintiff's answering machine seeking to have Plaintiff contact Defendant or its employee, Diane Bronski, regarding a debt owed by another person.
- 20. When Plaintiff called the number provided by Defendant, no live operator would answer the phone, making it impossible to speak with Ms. Bronski.
- 21. Additionally, on at least one occasion, Plaintiff's wife spoke with Defendant to advise that they did not know a "Fabian," that Defendant had the wrong telephone number, and not to contact them anymore.
- 22. Defendant ignored these instructions and contacted Plaintiff the next day looking for "Fabian."
- 23. Defendant failed to investigate or verify contact information prior to and after calling Plaintiff.
 - 24. Defendant failed to update its records to avoid further harassment of Plaintiff.
- 25. Defendant's repetitive calls to Plaintiff regarding the debt of another person were disturbing, harassing, and an invasion of privacy.

CONSTRUCTION OF APPLICABLE LAW

- 26. The FDCPA is a strict liability statute. <u>Taylor v. Perrin, Landry, deLaunay & Durand</u>, 103 F.3d 1232 (5th Cir. 1997). "Because the Act imposes strict liability, a consumer need not show intentional conduct by the debt collector to be entitled to damages." <u>Russell v. Equifax A.R.S.</u>, 74 F. 3d 30 (2d Cir. 1996); <u>see also Gearing v. Check Brokerage Corp.</u> 233 F.3d 469 (7th Cir. 2000) (holding unintentional misrepresentation of debt collector's legal status violated FDCPA); <u>Clomon v. Jackson</u>, 988 F. 2d 1314 (2d Cir. 1993).
- 27. The FDCPA is a remedial statute, and therefore must be construed liberally in favor of the debtor. Sprinkle v. SB&C Ltd., 472 F. Supp. 2d 1235 (W.D. Wash. 2006). The remedial nature of the FDCPA requires that courts interpret it liberally. Clark v. Capital Credit & Collection Services, Inc., 460 F. 3d 1162 (9th Cir. 2006). "Because the FDCPA, like the Truth in Lending Act (TILA) 15 U.S.C §1601 et seq., is a remedial statute, it should be construed liberally in favor of the consumer." Johnson v. Riddle, 305 F. 3d 1107 (10th Cir. 2002).
- 28. The FDCPA is to be interpreted in accordance with the "least sophisticated" consumer standard. See Jeter v. Credit Bureau, Inc., 760 F.2d 1168 (11th Cir. 1985); Graziano v. Harrison, 950 F. 2d 107 (3rd Cir. 1991); Swanson v. Southern Oregon Credit Service, Inc., 869 F.2d 1222 (9th Cir. 1988). The FDCPA was not "made for the protection of experts, but for the public that vast multitude which includes the ignorant, the unthinking, and the credulous, and the fact that a false statement may be obviously false to those who are trained and experienced does not change its character, nor take away its power to deceive others less experienced." Id. The least sophisticated consumer standard serves a dual purpose in that it ensures protection of all consumers, even naive and trusting, against deceptive collection

practices, and protects collectors against liability for bizarre or idiosyncratic interpretations of collection notices. Clomon, 988 F. 2d at 1318.

COUNT I DEFENDANT VIOLATED THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT

- 29. In its actions to collect a disputed debt, Defendant violated the FDCPA in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. Defendant violated of the FDCPA generally;
 - b. Defendant violated §1692b(2) of the FDCPA by informing Plaintiff that another person, "Fabian," owed a debt;
 - c. Defendant violated §1692b(3) of the FDCPA by calling Plaintiff more than once in connection for the collection of a debt for another individual;
 - d. Defendant violated §1692c(b) of the FDCPA by communicating with Plaintiff
 about a debt allegedly owed by another person;
 - Defendant violated §1692d of the FDCPA by harassing Plaintiff in connection with the collection of an alleged debt;
 - f. Defendant violated §1692d(5) of the FDCPA, when it caused Plaintiff's telephone to ring repeatedly or continuously with the intent to harass, annoy or abuse Plaintiff;
 - g. Defendant violated §1692f of the FDCPA by using unfair and unconscionable means with Plaintiff to collect or attempt to collect a debt; and
 - Defendant acted in an otherwise deceptive, unfair and unconscionable manner and failed to comply with the FDCPA.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, KIRSH NAGIRIMANDGU, respectfully prays for a judgment as follows:

- a. All actual compensatory damages suffered pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(1);
- Statutory damages of \$1,000.00 for the violation of the FDCPA pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(a)(2)(A);
- c. All reasonable attorneys' fees, witness fees, court costs and other litigation costs incurred by Plaintiff pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1693k(a)(3); and
- d. Any other relief deemed appropriate by this Honorable Court.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that Plaintiff, KIRSH NAGIRIMADUGU, demands a jury trial in this case.

DATED: 4 8 11

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

KIMMEL & SILVERMAN, P.C.

By:

Craig Thoy Kimmel
Attorney ID # 57100
Kimmel & Silverman, P.C.

30 E. Butler Pike Ambler, PA 19002 Phone: (215) 540-8888

Fax: (877) 788-2864

Email: kimmel@creditlaw.com